

National Bee-Keepers' Convention, St. Louis—Sept. 27-30

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

44th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUG. 18, 1904.

No. 33.

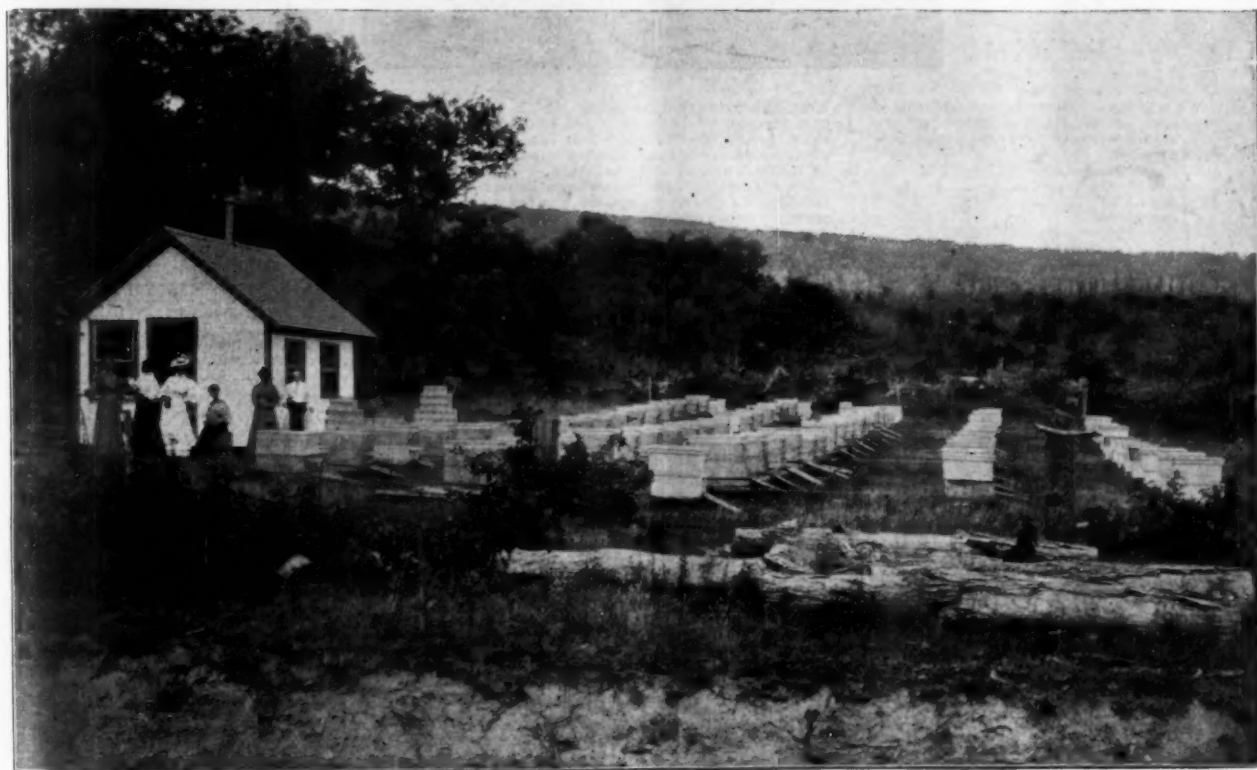


APIARY OF CHAS. G. MACKLIN, OF WHITESIDE CO., ILL.

(See page 564.)



APIARY OF SILAS JOHNSON, OF MARSHALL CO., VA.



OUT-APIARY BELONGING TO E. D. OCHSNER, OF SAUK CO., WIS.

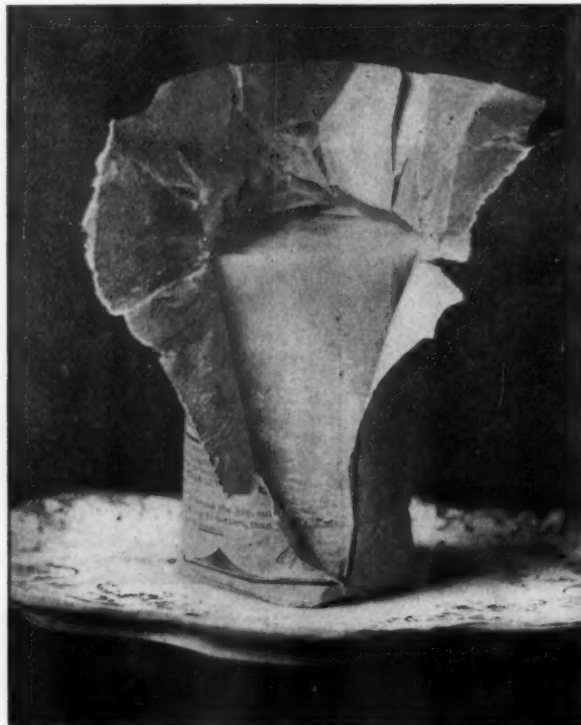
THE AIKIN HONEY-BAG

If you are a producer of Extracted Honey, here is something worth investigating. It is now proved a success. Last year we sent out many bags as a trial. This year we find it hard to obtain bags enough to supply the demand. They are being used almost everywhere. If your honey candies soft it will candy harder in these bags. There is no loss as in the case of glass jars. They are not hard to fill. They bring the selling price of honey down where everybody can buy. Develop a home market. No package is as cheap and attractive as the AIKIN HONEY-BAG.

Attractive
but Cheap.

xx

Brings Trade
and holds it.



EASY
to fill

xx

EASY
to handle ...

We will print in name and address of producer or dealer, in different quantities, at the following schedule of prices for any size:

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Lots of 100 | \$.30 |
| Lots of 250 | .50 |
| Lots of 500 | .75 |
| Lots of 1000 | 1.00 |

For each additional 1000 add 50 cents. Each change of name and address counts as a separate order. For instance, 1000 bags printed with four different names and addresses, 250 of each, would be \$2.00; with 10 different names, \$3.00, etc. As the bags must be printed before they are made up and coated, we can not change the label except in lots of 10,000 or over. We have some plain

2-lb. size of dark-drab paper which we can furnish plain at \$2.00 per 1000 less than prices quoted above, or we can print a smaller special label in one color at above rates extra for printing.

We did not include these bags in our catalog this year because we wanted to see them more generally tested in different sections of the country, and proven a satisfactory package everywhere before doing so. We are prepared to supply them, and have arranged for a 1-lb. size in addition to the four other sizes sold heretofore. We are now supplied with all sizes.

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1 LB. SIZE, 3½x5½. | |
| 100 | \$.65 |
| 500 | 3.00 |
| 1000 | 5.50 |
| 5000 @ | 5.25 |

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 2-LB. SIZE, 5x7½. | |
| 100 | \$.80 |
| 500 | 3.75 |
| 1000 | 7.00 |
| 5000 @ | 6.60 |
| 3½-LB. SIZE, 6x9½. | |
| 100 | \$1.00 |
| 500 | 4.75 |
| 1000 | 8.75 |
| 5000 @ | 8.25 |
| 5 LB. SIZE, 7x10. | |
| 100 | \$1.20 |
| 500 | 5.50 |
| 1000 | 10.50 |
| 5000 @ | 10.00 |
| 10-LB. SIZE, 10x10½. | |
| 100 | \$1.50 |
| 500 | 7.00 |
| 1000 | 13.50 |
| 5000 @ | 13.00 |

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,

Factory and Executive Office: MEDINA, OHIO.

— BRANCHES —

Chicago, Ill., 144 East Erie Street.
Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Vine Street.
New York City, N. Y., 44 Vesey Street.
Syracuse, N. Y., 1635 W. Genesee St.
Mechanic Falls, Maine.



St. Paul, Minn., 1024 Mississippi Street.
San Antonio, Texas, 1322 So. Flores St.
Washington, D. C., 1100 Maryland Ave., S. W.
Havana, Cuba, 17 San Ignacio.
Kingston, Jamaica, 141 Harbour St.

AND MANY AGENTS.

AMERICAN ESTABLISHED IN 1861 BEE JOURNAL THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn St.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

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Editorial Comments

Honey Market Quotations.

We have received the following letter dated Aug. 6, which shows the side of those who furnish the honey and beeswax market quotations for this journal:

FRIEND YORK:—Lately we have received numerous letters from shippers of honey who expect as much for their crop as the quotations in the market reports of the various bee-papers. They are evidently not aware that these quotations are *our* selling prices, and not the prices dealers are paying for their shipments. In consequence thereof, we would beg to suggest that you, through the columns of your journal, impress upon the minds of these shippers this difference, and enlighten them on the subject, as the market reports, apparently, are a delusion to the bee-keeping fraternity.

We are no commission firm, but buy for cash at a close margin of profit.

Just returned from a ten days' trip through the North, and, in looking over the mail, find a number of letters of the strain above mentioned.

Yours very truly,
THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

We supposed that those who read the market quotations in the bee-papers understood that the prices given are the ones the dealers secure for the honey after they receive the shipment; and that the honey-producer or shipper will get those prices *less* the commission charged for handling, and also less the freight and cartage charges.

Of course, when a honey-dealing firm buys for cash, they must not be expected to pay the full market quotations, else where would they get their pay for doing the business?

We are very certain that shippers of honey will understand this matter all right if they will only give it a little thought. The honorable honey-dealers should be encouraged, for they are doing a good work for both the producer and the consumer. But in so doing they should not be begrudged the necessary commission or profit on the honey they handle.

Nominating National Candidates.

We have received the following notice from General Manager France in reference to the nomination of candidates in advance of the annual election of the National Bee-Keepers' Association to be held in November this year:

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION TO BE NOMINATED IN ADVANCE OF ELECTION.

One of the latest amendments to the constitution of the National Bee-Keepers' Association provides that the Board of Directors may "prescribe equitable rules and regulations

governing the nominations for the several officers," and the Board has just decided that the General Manager shall, in August, publish in the bee-journals a call for a postal-card vote of the members of the Association for the nomination of candidates for the several offices (stating the offices) to be filled at the next election. On Oct. 1, the General Manager and one other disinterested member chosen annually by the Board of Directors, shall count the votes, and the two men receiving the greatest number of votes for each respective office are to be candidates for said office; the names of the nominees and the offices for which they are nominated to be published *at once* in the bee-journals.

In accordance with the foregoing, I hereby ask all members of the National Bee-Keepers' Association to write me their choice of men as candidates for the following offices:

To succeed Jas. U. Harris, of Grand Junction, Colo., as President.

To succeed C. P. Dadant, of Hamilton, Ill., as Vice-President.

To succeed Geo. W. Brodbeck, of Los Angeles, Calif., as Secretary.

To succeed N. E. France, of Platteville, Wis., as General Manager.

To succeed E. Whitcomb, of Friend, Nebr., as Director.

To succeed W. Z. Hutchinson, of Flint, Mich., as Director.

To succeed Udo Toepperwein, of San Antonio, Tex., as Director.

October 1 the votes will be counted, and the names of the two men receiving the most votes for each respective office will be published in the bee-journals, then, in November, a postal-card ballot will be taken which will decide which of the nominees shall hold the office.

Send all votes to N. E. France, Platteville, Wis.

This is in effect what is known as an "informal ballot," in order to discover who are the leading candidates for each office to be filled. Of course, it will not prevent any member from voting for whomsoever he pleases in the final ballot in November, no matter who may lead in the informal ballot.

More Manufactured Comb-Honey Lies.

This time it is the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette (dated July 24,) that has joined the ranks of the enemies of honey-producers, and published the following batch of misrepresentations:

HONEY-COMBS ARE MADE FROM OIL—ARTIFICIAL PROCESS IS GUARDED SEDULOUSLY FROM THE GENERAL PUBLIC—CURIOUS USES OF PETROLEUM.

Among the peculiar uses to which low-grade petroleum and the refuse of the better grades is now being put, is that of the manufacture of artificial honey-combs. There are four factories devoted to this product in different parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, one of them being in the immediate neighborhood of Pittsburgh. The process for making the combs is said to have been evolved by a petroleum expert only after years of experiment, and it is so much of a secret that not only are visitors excluded from the factories in which the combs are made, but the locations of the latter

are kept secret as far as possible from all but those connected with or employed in them.

The artificial honey-combs are so nearly like those made by the bees, in the chemical composition of the wax as well as the cell formation that the two can not be told apart even by experts. The idea of making them was suggested by honey-dealers of the class whose "bees" produce more of the sweet article than combs can be found for. It is asserted, however, that neither the empty nor the filled combs find a market in this State, on account of the rigorous enforcement of the pure-food laws.

We have already written the Pittsburgh Gazette concerning this matter, and we trust that all of our readers who can possibly do so will write at once, requesting a prompt correction and retraction of the above miserable stuff about comb honey.

It is exceedingly exasperating that the Wiley so-called "scientific pleasantry," or, really, the lie about comb honey being manufactured without the aid of bees, should still "go marching on" more than 23 years after it was first started in the Popular Science Monthly. The truth will never catch up, at this rate.

It is really coming to be a very serious matter. It is time the National Bee-Keepers' Association is taking a hand in the proceedings. It has already tried to do something about it in one or two instances, but we believe that it needs to begin a genuine campaign that means "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," on the newspapers that persist in republishing the Wiley comb-honey lie and its variations.

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The action of a worker-bee in flying around in constantly increasing circles when it wants to fix in its memory a given location is a more common occurrence than many suppose. It occurs not merely when a young bee takes its first flight. It will do the same thing after swarming, or when moved to a new location at a considerable distance, and may be especially noticed if a feed of honey be given at a distance from the hive. After the first time loading up, the locality is carefully marked, for it will not do to forget where such a bonanza is located; but future visits to the same place are followed by no such precautions.

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Clips a Leg.—In his article on rearing queens, on page 534, Mr. Thos. Broderick calls attention to an error which was quite naturally made in this office. He writes:

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Years ago, while clipping the wings of a large number of queens, I accidentally clipped a leg off of two or three queens, with the result that they were all superseded immediately afterward. When I learned what happened to those queens it occurred to me that I might do the same thing purposely, and get the same results, and I have succeeded. Later I will show a sample of the work I have had done with such a colony.

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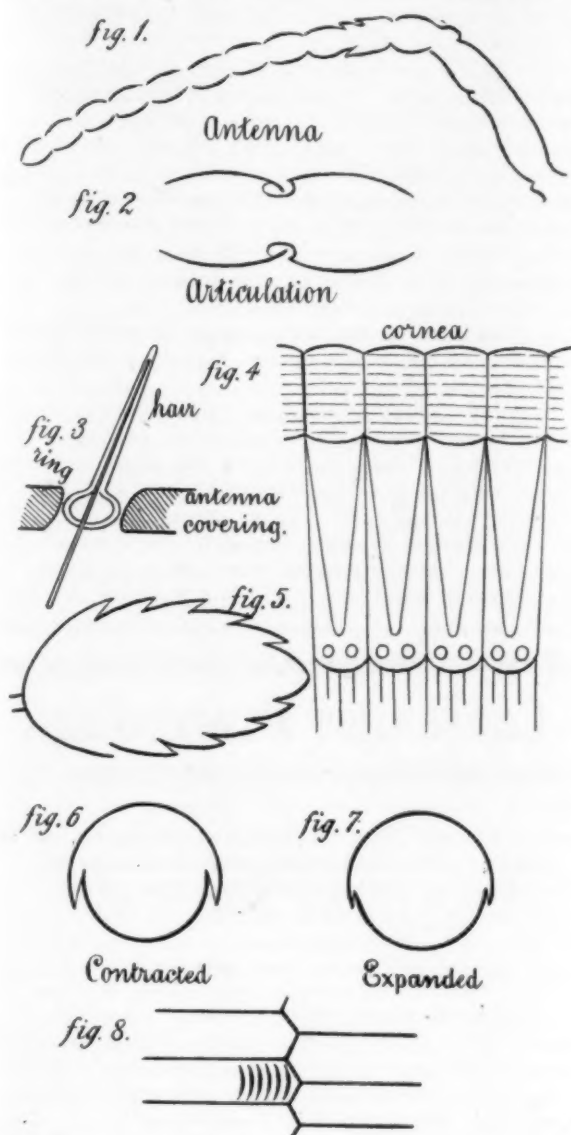
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If one has not a copy of Cowan's or Cheshire's books, it will be worth his while to turn to the article by Mr. Getaz, referred to above. For the sake of more ready explanation, I reproduce the illustrations used by Mr. G.

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Mr. Getaz further says: "Exactly how the packing of the pollen in the cells is done no one can tell. That the pollen is packed, tamped and rammed hard, every one knows."

Freshly stored pollen is not "packed hard," but soon becomes so, for the reasons I have given above. Many persons now know just how it is packed, i. e., by being spread and kneaded by the bees' mandibles. I have watched them many times, have shown it to many others, and if Mr. G. were here I could show him hundreds of workers busily at it.

Lots of things which have been accepted as true about bees are being found to be wrong. It is hard to unlearn that which we have grown up believing, but it is what we often have to do. Many statements pass current because they were made by some one with a reputation for skill, accuracy, and close observation, the public not stopping to consider whether or not the reputation is well-founded. In this instance it is not necessary for Mr. Getaz, or any one else, to take my word for it; they can all go to see for themselves.

Providence Co., R. I.

Extracting Supers and Swarming—Excluders

BY C. P. DADANT.

SHALLOW extracting-combs are blamed for making bees swarm, in Mr. Doolittle's conversation. But don't the Dadants use such combs? and are they not notorious for the small amount of swarming they have?"

The above quotation is taken from the "Stray Straws" of Dr. C. C. Miller, in Gleanings of July 1. Dr. Miller is right in his surmise, but nevertheless I believe that Mr. Doolittle may have been right in his affirmation, as much depends upon what kind of shallow extracting frames are used. I have seen extracting-supers of the same size as the comb-honey supers for 4¼ sections. These supers are altogether inadequate, in my opinion, for extracting purposes. We should bear in mind that the saving of the comb is of very great advantage to the bees, and the room which is ample for them, when comb honey is produced and they have to build all the comb, is entirely too narrow when supers already full of built combs are supplied.

We use a super with frames the side-bar of which is 6

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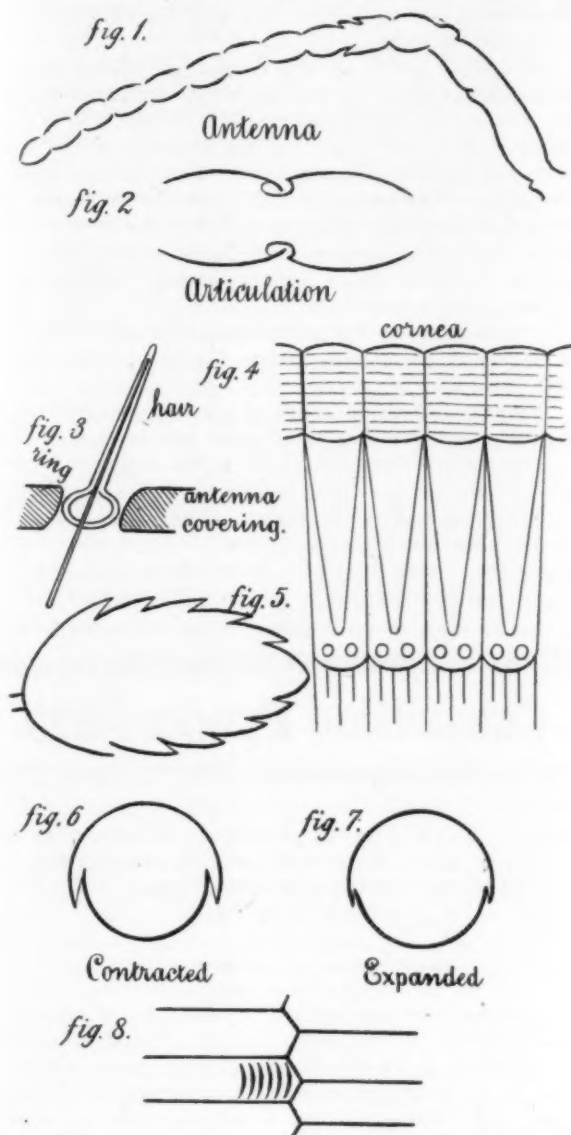
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Extracting Supers and Swarming—Excluders

BY C. P. DADANT.

SHALLOW extracting-combs are blamed for making bees swarm, in Mr. Doolittle's conversation. But don't the Dadants use such combs? and are they not notorious for the small amount of swarming they have?"

The above quotation is taken from the "Stray Straws" of Dr. C. C. Miller, in Gleanings of July 1. Dr. Miller is right in his surmise, but nevertheless I believe that Mr. Doolittle may have been right in his affirmation, as much depends upon what kind of shallow extracting frames are used. I have seen extracting-supers of the same size as the comb-honey supers for $4\frac{1}{4}$ sections. These supers are altogether inadequate, in my opinion, for extracting purposes. We should bear in mind that the saving of the comb is of very great advantage to the bees, and the room which is ample for them, when comb honey is produced and they have to build all the comb, is entirely too narrow when supers already full of built combs are supplied.

We use a super with frames the side-bar of which is 6

inches in depth, the super itself being $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. We have also a larger hive than the ordinary Langstroth 10-frame hive, our size of frame being $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches longer than the regular Langstroth. So our supers have ample room for from 50 to 65 pounds of honey, and are more than one-half larger in capacity than the small supers referred to. We very often use two or three of them, adding them as necessity requires, but always before the bees have all the combs filled, so that they may never feel short of room.

That is how we have succeeded in almost abolishing swarming in our apiaries. We know that bees have the greatest incentive to swarm when the hive is getting crowded, or when, in a very good honey-yield, they find themselves short of empty combs, although with a notable empty space still unoccupied by combs at all. I have known colonies to swarm many times when the supers were entirely empty, but rarely have seen swarms issue from hives that had been supplied with a large quantity of empty combs in good time, or before they began to feel the urgent need of them.

QUEEN-EXCLUDING HONEY-BOARDS.

I wish also to make a few remarks upon the use of the queen-excluding honey-board, of which several have spoken as an indispensable implement for extracting. Mr. Hasty has even gone so far as to say that the use of a queen-excluder ought to be compelled by law.

The experience on which my critics have based themselves to assure us of the absolute need of excluding honey-boards is certainly dissimilar from mine. As the reader knows, the Dadants have been the champions of extracting and extracting-supers for 30 years or more, and in all my experience I have seen but very few seasons in which there was brood reared in the supers.

But the reader must remember that not only are our supers large, but our hives also are larger than the average. There is ample room in the lower story to accommodate a very prolific queen, and she rarely finds it necessary to go up into the upper stories. The only instances when I have found the queen in upper stories were when the season had been very long and irregular, some days being good for production while a number of days were unfavorable, so that the bees consumed, during a part of the time, what had been harvested during the preceding days. The queen has also occasionally gone into the supers when in search of drone-combs, for we aim to remove all drone-comb from the brood-chamber as regularly as possible. Queens sometimes prefer drone-combs to lay in, probably when a long season of breeding has caused them a certain fatigue. It would seem as if laying drone-eggs rested them. If there happens to be a patch of drone-comb in the super, the queen, when in this condition, is likely to find it and lay eggs in it. But I would not think of resorting to the queen-excluder to prevent that. I would much prefer doing the same thing with the supers as with the hive-body—remove all drone-comb, wherever found, and replace it with worker-comb.

My main objection to the queen-excluder is its being glued so fast to either the super or the brood apartment, or both, as to become a nuisance to remove. It may be that our location is a better one for propolis than many others. Be this as it may, I find that after a few weeks such implements become so glued to the other parts of the hive that you have to damage them to remove them. Then, an excluder is always more or less in the way of the bees. I would much rather put up with the little inconvenience of an occasional patch of brood in the super than with the annoyance of an implement which is difficult to handle.

When Mr. Hasty spoke of wanting a law to compel those who produce honey to use queen-excluders, I understood that he meant this as a question of hygiene, probably

under the idea that brood found in the extracting-combs would be thrown out by the extractor and create a nuisance, spoiling the honey by the dead larvæ. This is a matter that has never given us any concern, and for several reasons:

In the first place, the honey can usually be extracted out of brood-combs without throwing out larvæ, if one is a little careful.

Secondly, we rarely find unsealed brood in the supers at the end of the crop, when the honey is ripe and fit to extract, because at that time the breeding has already decreased. Sealed brood can not be thrown out, and will not be killed or injured in any way by extracting the honey, though it may cause the chrysalis to be a little dizzy while the whirling is going on.

Thirdly, it generally happens that the combs that contain brood have little else in them, and they are not usually put into the extractor at all.

We are the only ones who do not use queen-excluders between the stories. In the replies to the questions asked about this matter, I noticed that Mr. France, who is a very practical man, and a very large producer of first-class honey, emphatically sustained the non-use of the excluding honey-board for extracting. If I am not mistaken, Mr. France uses what the Europeans call a horizontal hive, a hive in which the surplus honey is harvested from brood-combs at the side of the brood-nest, and this hive is not adapted to queen-excluders.

A little care in the management of extractor-combs will remedy all the possible evils feared from the non-use of the excluder.

In the production of comb honey the conditions are entirely different. The laying of eggs and rearing of brood in sections will change the color of the comb and render the honey unfit to be classed as first quality, no matter of what quality it may be in reality. Breeding in extracting-combs will leave them rather better for the extractor, after the bees have hatched out, for those combs are less brittle, and more safely handled.

Hancock Co., Ill.

Convention Proceedings

Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association, Held at College Station, Tex., July 5 to 8, 1904.

REPORTED BY LOUIS H. SCHOLL.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Louis H. Scholl, in the absence of the President and the Vice-President, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, July 5.

Mr. F. L. Aten was appointed temporary chairman of the meeting, whereupon the Secretary gave his annual report.

The election of officers resulted as follows: W. H. Laws, president; W. H. White, vice-president; Louis H. Scholl, re-elected secretary-treasurer; and H. H. Hyde, assistant secretary.

ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF A SUCCESSFUL BEE-KEEPER.

"What are the essential qualities for making a successful bee-keeper?" L. Stachelhausen spoke as follows:

I am on the program to answer this question. If somebody had asked me to do so I would have chosen another

problem, as I have a different opinion in this respect from the majority of bee-keepers.

Generally, it is believed that quite special qualities are necessary to make a successful bee-keeper. I do not think so. To be successful in any business some qualities are necessary. At first a man must have sense enough. More for some kinds of business than others, that is all. A certain degree of tact is necessary, but more especially industry, and practical and scientific knowledge.

There is no question about it, that a bee-keeper must be industrious. If a man thinks the bees work for nothing and board themselves, and that it is easy to make money by keeping bees and sitting down in a rocking-chair all day, he will soon find out that he is mistaken. In bee-keeping everything must be done right, and at the right time. The lazy people generally do a thing either not at all or not properly, and at too late a time. But the same quality of industry is necessary in other occupations. The lazy fellow will succeed nowhere. I mention this only because some have the idea that bee-keeping is so very easy.

The most essential quality for a successful business man is the necessary knowledge. The whole difference is in the way in which we obtain this necessary knowledge, and how much of it is necessary to run a certain business.

In some occupations a little practical experience is sufficient to be successful. In others (and bee-keeping among them) a large degree of knowledge and a good deal of practical experience are necessary to be successful.

Right here comes in the difficulty in bee-keeping. To obtain the necessary knowledge for other occupations the apprentice goes through a school especially established for this purpose; or works for some time with a master who informs him practically and scientifically. The beginner in bee-keeping very seldom has occasion to use one or the other way, depending upon the reading of good books and bee-papers.

I have worked with bees for nearly 50 years; kept bees here in Texas for 25 years, and have seen large and small apiaries started all around me. The most of them disappeared very soon. In every case of such failure I found that the man either did not read or did not understand the little that he did read.

Now, we have to consider another point. This self-education by reading and studying is the most difficult way to obtain a certain knowledge; some degree of elementary knowledge is necessary for it; some energy, and I might say a love for science.

A much easier way it is if we obtain this knowledge by and by, if we practically work in the apiary under the supervision of a well-educated apiarist who explains everything—every operation not only practically, but in every case gives the scientific reason why something must be done in just this way, and not in the other way.

For this we Texans can be proud, as we have here on the college grounds such a school in which the necessary knowledge can be obtained. As far as I know, it is the only school of this kind in the United States, and probably in the world.

I will say again, to be a successful bee-keeper the man must possess the necessary scientific knowledge; then, and only then, he will know always what to do if something unexpected happens in the apiary, and he will be able to improve his practical operations.

The late Baron Berlepsch, one of the prominent bee-keepers of Germany in the last century, said: "At first learn theory or you will remain a bungler in practical bee-keeping all your life."

Here, the word "theory" has another meaning from that for which it is generally used here in the United States.

Here theory means merely a hypothesis not entirely proven. In Germany the word is used for science.

L. STACHELHAUSEN.

F. L. Aten said that the greatest essential in the making of a successful bee-keeper was an industrious person who was able to stick to his business.

(Continued next week.)

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Melting Old Combs into Beeswax.

I want to tell the sisters how I melt combs. I take a two-bushel sack, fill it with old combs, and place it in a large kettle of boiling water. With a strong paddle prepared for that purpose, I begin mashing it, holding the mouth of the sack in my hand. When the wax begins to rise pretty freely I begin dipping it off, pouring it into a gallon vessel of cold water before it gets too hot to handle. I then pour the cooled wax, water and all, into a sack, and the water runs out leaving the wax. I keep stirring the old combs till all the wax is out. I then dip it all off as well as I can. If the sack is dipped up and down in the hot water several times the wax will run off next to the kettle as the sack is raised. Then raise it quickly (if you have melted and stirred it well the refuse will be so clean that it will not stick together when cool), pour the wax back into the kettle and melt it thoroughly, so you will have a nice cake. If left crumbled it will mold and make the wax dark.

Pickens Co., Ga., July 18. MRS. QUEEN B. HALL.

Keeping Bees in a Garret.

I am perplexed about my bees, and write to see if you will kindly help me. We got a swarm, and put the brooder in a small box in the garret. They are storing considerable honey, but is there not some way in which we can save the bees, so that they will increase as they would in common hives? Can we put a brooder on the one we have, and will the new swarm go into it another year? There are so many bees that all of them can not winter in the brooder. If we had put a super with sections in it on the brooder, would they have stored honey in it? It is going to be very handy to cut the comb and divide it to sell, as we want to sell part of it. Do you know of any one who is keeping bees in this way?

MRS. L. WILSON.

Rutland Co., Vt., July 26.

This letter was written to one of the leading supply-dealers, who has sent it to me for reply.

I don't just know what you mean by the brooder, but as nearly as I can make out you want to have the bees in the garret so open that you can get at the combs to cut out honey whenever desired. This has been thought of more than once, as a very handy thing, but it is doubtful that you could get any practical bee-keeper to try it, and just as doubtful that it would be a success if tried.

Of course, it sounds very nice in theory to have the combs all open so you could take a knife and plate any time and cut away what you desired of the nice, white honey, but some things are not so nice in practice as in theory. When bees are left to themselves in this way you will find that a large proportion of the honey they store will be in the upper part of the combs, while the lower part of the same combs

will be occupied with brood. Plain to see that you can not cut away any of this honey without cutting away the brood at the same time, and that wouldn't do at all. To be sure, there might be some combs at the side without any brood, but the amount would not be large.

I have been told that years ago oily-tongued agents went through the county selling what were called bee-palaces. A bee-palace was something like a mammoth hive with a door in one side. A common box-hive was to be set on the palace, and then the bees were to work down and fill the palace. Then, when the housekeeper had company to tea, and wanted to have a nice plate of white honey to decorate her table, she was to go to the bee-palace, open the door, and cut out what she needed, close the door, and proudly go her way. The hives of bees were put on the palaces, but I am not told that the latter part of the program was ever carried out.

Boxes might be put over bees in the garret, but if the bees were not confined as in a hive they might not readily enter the boxes. Neither would it be practicable to have them so arranged that the bees would swarm and hive themselves. They would be little inclined to swarm with unlimited room, but if they should swarm they would go out into the open air and have to be hived like any other swarm.

Now, if I have made the wrong supposition in the case, please write saying what is meant, and what kind of a brooder you refer to, and I'll try again.

Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

LENGTH OF FOUNDATION SPLINTS.

Lots of us, I take it, Dr. Miller, failed to catch on to the idea that your foundation splints might just as well be an eighth of an inch shorter than the space they were to cover, and so be handier to put in. Page 457.

HONEY-DEW.

When honey-dew gets so bad that a single comb of it keeps a swarm from running into a hive, one inclines to say, "Not any honey-dew for me." Page 458.

PROPOLIS IN HEALING SALVES.

Get a lot of propolis and heat it well, and mix it well with olive-oil. Let the oil have time to extract the virtues of the more solid ingredient; then heat it real hot and pour it off, leaving behind such of the propolis as shows too much inclination to go to the bottom. This is presumed to be a healing salve when it gets cool. (*Anything* made into a salve, provided it is not positively injurious, will exclude air and keep out microbes, and thus favor healing.) When I scrape propolis several cool days in succession (propolis reduced to dust gets thick on everything at such times), I find the backs of my hands inclining to get sore. Too much healing power exercised on them, eh? Page 461.

THE REAR WOODEN FEEDER.

The Simplicity wooden feeder, made very much larger and modified in form to put under the back end of a hive, is what we see on page 462. E. W. Alexander likes it after feeding tons of syrup with it; and that is a pretty strong recommendation. Several at once answer well to feed for winter. I should guess that one strong point of it is that robber-bees drawn by the smell of warm feed bob around at

a place where they can't possibly get in, and let the entrance alone. Perchance its weak point might be liability to get rotten and spoiled.

A ROUGH BLUFF ON DUFF.

Mr. Duff
He had bluff
Big enough—

Laid up the heathen-idol image of the demijohn with stones, and got it printed in the paper of a Prohibition-candidate editor. All'ee same his apiary is pretty—and just now he is sober. Page 465.

FRAMES CROSSWISE OF THE HIVE.

As to frames running "the wrong way of the hive," none of the experts seem inclined to advocate them with any enthusiasm, and few are very sharply opposed. If the inquisitive beginner *wants* to try a few that way nobody will throw bricks. Page 469.

BEE-TREE LAWS AND JUSTICE.

John Doe finds bees in a tree belonging to Moses Moe. Marks his name on the tree. Calls on Mr. Moe to get his permission to cut the tree. Moses does not quite want the tree cut down; talks and talks, but hangs off about giving the permission. Next Richard Roe also finds the bees, cuts the tree, carries off the honey, and *then*, falsely claiming that John has turned his rights over to him, calls on Moses Moe to settle up. Moses says that is not of very much consequence, and that is the last of it so far as he is concerned. (Known to be that sort of a man.) Now the public feeling, which, in this case, is undoubtedly the correct feeling, is that Richard has stolen John's bees. If I understand the article of Henry Klein correctly, law will not touch Richard for anything he has done toward John. Law does not love simple justice so much as it does the consistency of a dry-bones logic. (Richard could not steal till John owned; and John could not own till he first had them in his power.) In the good time coming courts, lawyers and judges (if there are any such things then) will care more for simple justice than they do for words, names and quilllets. They will feel sincere regret, and a measure of humiliation, at every such failure of law to provide justice; and they will not feel, their personal duty ended till they have got the legislature to prevent a repetition of it. Page 470.

MIXING VARIETIES OF HONEY—UNRIPENESS.

Holtermann, in the New York convention, went to the bottom of things more completely than essayists usually do. Good paper. Right that we should guard against mixing two different grades of honey in extracting. But I must nevertheless put in a word for those localities where the crop is small, and all extracted at the end of the season. Hardly practical to keep kinds separate then, the difficulty and fuss of doing so being too great. The loss of being unable to separate the kinds is more than made up by the increased ripeness of the whole. Sometimes bees work lively at bringing in a very poor article quite late and leave a lot of it unsealed. That can be extracted first, before the ripe honey is uncapped. Glad to see Holtermann in harmony with the best demands for ripeness. Listen once more to this flaming-sworded sentence of his: "Too much of the crop leaves the hive when it is really not honey, but when it is still in its stages between nectar and honey."—Pages 470-472.

WASH HONEY-EXTRACTOR WHEN NEEDED.

Surprised (and perhaps the surprise was a little *pleasant*) to hear Mr. France say, "Never wash the extractor till you want to use it." I have often done according to this maxim, but supposed the conduct to be somewhat disgraceful, and tending to get the tin coating off the inside the implement. Page 472.

Dr. Miller's Answers

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

Honey Quotations in the Bee-Papers.

1. What are honey quotations in bee-papers worth to the honey-producer, anyhow? If you write to any one quoting prices for his city, his reply is always below prices given in the paper. Is that your experience? IOWA.

ANSWER.—I have had no experience in the matter lately. Years ago, the daily papers of Chicago quoted prices that were always *below* the market. I have supposed that nowadays the quotations in the bee-papers were the same as you would get in private correspondence. If you get different quotations from those published, it would be a good plan to send them to the bee-paper publishing the quotations. If any quoter is giving wrong quotations he should be brought to the mark.

Do Drones Feed Themselves?

Don't you think the drone sips the water from the honey? It has been my observation that we find him on the combs that contain the latest honey from the fields. I never saw a bee feeding a drone, but have seen hundreds helping themselves. It is absurd to say that a bee must feed the drone or he will go hungry. If I am not correct, why do they drive drones out? My experience has been, a fair quantity of drones, lots of honey. ARIZONA.

ANSWER.—Now, that's strange; you never saw a drone fed by workers, and have seen hundreds helping themselves, while I never saw one helping himself, but have seen them fed by workers. But I never made a careful watch in the matter, and have trusted the word of the authorities that it was necessary for the workers to feed the drones. Perhaps others can give their testimony.

Wintering Bees—Chaff-Hives—Danzenbaker Hives.

1. If you had to buy new hives, and propolis was not plentiful in your locality, would you buy Danzenbaker hives?

2. I have 5 colonies of bees in 10-frame dovetailed hives. Can they be wintered in a cellar with a furnace in the adjoining room, or would they be safer on the summer stands?

3. Which do you think are the better, and which do you use more, 8-frame or 10-frame hives?

4. What is your opinion of chaff-hives?

5. Do you think strong colonies of bees in Danzenbaker hives, with supers full of chaff, and telescope caps over all, would winter well on the summer stands, in latitude 41?

6. If I put 9 frames in my 10-frame hives, with a division-board on each side, it leaves a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch space behind each. Will the bees build comb in those spaces rather than in the supers?

This is my first year with bees, and I am 17 years old.

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. No.

2. I don't know. Perhaps in your locality on summer stands. But try two or three in cellar so as to compare.

3. I use 8-frame hives, but for extracted honey I would have 10-frame or larger. Indeed, for comb honey 10-frame hives are safer, and I should prefer them if I did not want

to give very close attention to my bees, and if I didn't care for the heavier handling.

4. If you try them at all, better do it on a small scale. Some favor them, but there is hardly as much said in their favor now as a few years ago.

5. Yes.

6. No, unless very badly crowded, and perhaps not then.

Harvesting Buckwheat.

Allow me to enlighten you on the buckwheat question (page 522). Buckwheat is never tied—in fact, it doesn't need to be tied, for it "sticketh closer than a brother." It is set up in bundles of a convenient size to handle, the work being mostly done with a hand-rake, although it can be done with the pitchfork. The tops are drawn somewhat closer than the bottom, which helps to shed the rain, and brace against the wind.

This is written in all kindness, as part payment for the many good things that I have gotten from your book and other writings. PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—I am exceedingly obliged to "Pennsylvania" for his correction. As he lives right in the locality where my observations were made many years ago, I have no doubt the practice was the same then as now; but I had not supposed the bundles would stand without tying. But there is a whole lot of things I don't know yet.

Eating Extracted Honey Stored by a Foul-Broody Colony—Vinegar Made from Foul-Broody Honey.

1. What are the effects upon the human body of eating extracted honey stored by a colony of bees which has foul brood?

2. Would you consider vinegar made from honey stored by a foul-broody colony of bees to be perfectly safe to use?

3. Will the fermentation process in making vinegar destroy the germs of foul brood? Of course, I take it for granted that vinegar can be made from this kind of honey.

ILLINOIS.

1. I don't believe there are any perceptible effects.

2. Yes.

3. No, the germs would probably be unaffected.

Answering more fully the spirit of your questions, if any part of the rotten brood should be in either the honey or the vinegar, while it might have no perceptible effect on the health, it would be filthy for table use. But honey taken with proper care from a foul-broody colony, even though it might not be safe to feed bees, would not be seriously affected for human consumption by the spores, which are merely infinitesimal seeds of a little plant.

Cutting Out Queen-Cells—Queens Mating with Selected Drones—Mixing of Drones.

1. Is it practical, on the issue of a swarm, to cut out queen-cells and give to nuclei if they are uncapped?

2. If a swarm should issue, say June 1, on what date should they be carried in the cellar in order that they may be carried out in the evening to have the queen mated by selected drones?

3. Upon giving a frame of eggs and just hatching larvæ on June 1, at mid-day, on what date at mid-day should I cut out cells?

4. Will drones fly and mix from one colony to another, say black drones and Italians in the same apiary?

ENGLAND.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, it is practicable, but hardly advisable. To rear the best queens the cells should be left in

strong colonies certainly till they are sealed, if not until the princesses emerge.

2. There is too much variation in the matter to name a definite day on which the young queen will be ready to take her nuptial flight. If a prime swarm issues June 1, the young queen may emerge from her cell anywhere from the 5th to the 10th, or later, according to peculiar conditions. Then they do not all take the nuptial flight at the same age; it may be when 5 days old, or it may be when older. It is a rare thing, however, for a young queen to emerge

sooner than a week after the swarm issues, and if she should take her wedding-flight at 5 days old, that would be 12 days after swarming, so if you should begin the cellaring the night of the 11th, and carry out the hives each afternoon until fertilization took place, you would be pretty safe.

3. June 11 is as late as it will be safe to leave them without fear that some will hatch.

4. Yes, you may find drones of any colony in any other colony in the apiary.

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This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. It is bound substantially in cloth, and contains over 500 pages, being revised by those large, practical bee-keepers, so well-known to all the readers of the American Bee Journal—Chas. Dadant & Son. Each subject is clearly and thoroughly explained, so that by following the instructions of this book one cannot fail to be wonderfully helped on the way to success with bees.

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FROM MANY FIELDS

Only One.

Hundreds of stars in the lovely sky,
Hundreds of shells on the shore together,
Hundreds of birds that go singing by,
Hundreds of flowers in the sunny weather;
Hundreds of dewdrops to greet the dawn,
Hundreds of bees in the purple clover,
Hundreds of butterflies on the lawn,
But only one mother the wide world over.
—Selected.

A Fair Crop of Honey.

I have about finished taking my crop of honey for this year, and have a fair crop of basswood extracted honey of as fine a quality as I ever produced, so thick that it will run slowly out of a large honey-gate. Clover was not very good, but we got a little. The weather was too wet and cold for clover.

G. W. WILSON.

Richland Co., Wis., Aug. 4.

Dark Honey—Introducing Queens.

I am new to the bee-business, and do not know much about bees and honey, except that the former will sting and the latter is sweet.

I wish some one would tell me why the honey that mine have stored is so dark; it looks like sorghum molasses.

We have had too much rain so far for bees to do much here.

I have read in the Bee Journal a good deal about introducing queens. My plan is to adhere strictly to the rules sent with the queen, and I have no trouble at all. Of course, the colony should be queenless 2 or 3 days previous to the introduction. I take the cork out so the bees will have free access to the candy, and set the caged queen and her retinue on the frames under a quilt. The bees do the rest, and I have not lost one yet. If those rules are followed there is no danger. I always buy tested queens.

I receive the American Bee Journal regularly every week, and like it very much. I read and re-read every number with a great deal of interest. When my time expires I'll renew my subscription.

W. C. EDGEWORTH.
Pulaski Co., Ark., Aug. 2.

Working Up a Home Market.

First, try to get the editor of your local paper to publish an article on the merits of honey. Manage to include in this article a few of the most astonishing facts that you know about bees, and he will be more likely to accept it. If he does publish it make him a present of a section of fancy comb honey.

Have a rubber stamp and stamp your

Italian Queens That are HUSTLERS.

My crop last season was about 40,000 pounds of honey (nearly half comb) from 210 colonies, spring count, and increased to 280 colonies, which shows my bees are hustlers. Queens from this stock by prompt mail: Untested, 75c each; Tested, \$1.00.

33A3t N. STAININGER, Tipton, Iowa.

WANTED!

Comb and Extracted
HONEY
On Commission.

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We have thus far had a fair season. We had a long, cold spring, followed by 3 or 4 weeks of fine bee-weather. It is getting very dry now, but we are looking for rain soon. If we do not get it there will be very little honey. New honey is in great demand.

GEO. S. GRAFFAM.

Penobscot Co., Maine, July 30.

Bee-Paralysis—Vitality of Young Brood.

Every season I have lost one or more colonies with bee-paralysis. It would make its first appearance any time from very early in the spring to the middle of June. Those colonies having it badly would dwindle away altogether in two or three months, others would show signs of it for a month or two and get over it. The strong colonies seemed to have it worse than the weaker ones.

So when on June 9 I found a strong colony which occupied two full stories, showing signs of the disease, I determined to try the sulphur remedy. About the middle of the day I took out every frame and dusted the bees with finely powdered sulphur, using a yeast-powder tin with holes in the cover. For five or six days they grew much worse, showing that it was a bad case. After that they began to improve, and in about 21 days there was not a sick bee to be seen. I did not take away the unsealed brood and eggs, as recommended by O. O. Poppleton, on page 535 (1903), and on looking in three days later I found that although some may have been destroyed, a good proportion were uninjured. About 10 days later I found another colony with the disease, and applied the sulphur with the same results. When I have occasion to do it again I shall take out any combs that have much unsealed brood or eggs, shake the bees off, and, after dusting the bees, return them at once to the hive.

I had an experience lately with bees choosing larvæ too old for rearing good queens about the middle of June. Having found a fairly strong colony with plenty of sealed brood but no queen or queen-cell, I put in a frame of eggs and young brood from my best queen. When I looked 10 days afterward, I was surprised to find a queen already out, and two or three more ready to emerge; after a longer time than usual the one first out—she was scarcely larger than a worker—began to lay; there was only a small patch of eggs, and at the same time there were three queen-cells with eggs in them. I need hardly say that I killed her at once.

The great vitality of young brood surprised me lately. I found in June a



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J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

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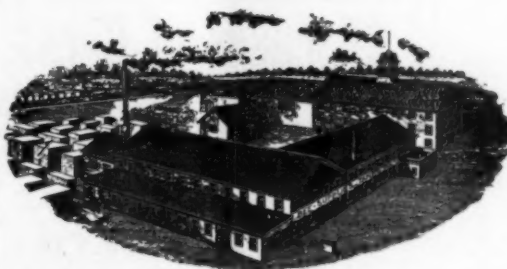
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comb about two-thirds full of drone brood, most of it ready for sealing. I took it out, and thinking to kill it kept it in the bee-house close to an open window for three days. The weather was rather cool, the temperature varying from 45 to 60 degrees. I then put it into the queenless hive mentioned above to have it cleaned out, and on looking in some days later I was surprised to find quite half of it alive and sealed over. **W. FISHER.**

British Columbia, Canada, July 9.

Anticipated Swarming.

On page 428 is an item with the above title describing "anticipated swarming by single permutation." On page 419 the editor refers to the article, and questions whether it will not result in "double permutation."

I am aware that "one swallow does not make a summer," neither does one experiment establish a definite principle, but it may show at least what may be an exception to a general rule.

After reading the article referred to I followed the instructions carefully, and the result was even worse than the editor anticipated. Here is the method pursued:

June 17, "The queen and all the bees of hive No. 1 are driven out and put in a new hive on the old stand." Hive No. 1 is placed on stand No. 2. Hive No. 2 is put on a new stand. June 24, No. 1 and 2 exchange places.

Now for the result: The next day after shaking them (June 18), No. 3 left their hive and clustered with another large prime swarm that was in the air, but as the queens were clipped I caught them and divided the cluster, putting about one-half of them back in No. 3 where they remained all right. June 29, No. 1 swarmed. About July 10 (I failed to set down the date), No. 2 swarmed. So instead of getting one swarm from the two I got 3 swarms from them.

But this has been an exceptionally bad year around here for swarming. My first swarm was June 1, and they have kept it up almost incessantly until the present time. I had 2 swarms to-day. Perhaps in an ordinary year that method would be more successful.

J. RIDLEY.

Wright Co., Minn., July 28.

Worst Year for Honey.

This is the worst year for honey I ever noticed; great bloom but no nectar. There has been much diseased brood in this section, but I have successfully cured every colony that I have "shaken."

F. H. DRAKE.

Worcester Co., Mass., Aug. 8.

Treatment of Foul Brood.

Yesterday I saw foul brood for the first time. I was not aware that there was a case of it within 50 miles of my apiary. A friend had purchased a colony of bees some distance from his home, but they did not seem to be doing anything, so at his request I visited him. He is about 5 miles away.

A very offensive odor greeted me as I opened the hive. Many cells containing brood had sunk quite a little below the natural level, were brown in color, and were capped over. The capping was ropy, like mucilage, much of

the brood was not sealed, and most of it was dead in the cells. I had all the combs cut out and put into water, with instructions to pour off the water after soaking a few hours, and bury it out of reach of the bees. I then ordered the comb boiled and the wax removed from the surface of the water upon collecting. The hive and frames which were filthy and not of very good quality, I ordered burned. I turned the bees into a new, clean hive with comb foundation-starters 4 inches wide, with instructions to feed them until they went to work.

Upon returning home I changed all my clothing. I had used a screw-driver to pry loose the frames in the diseased colony. This I held in a blaze until the handle was scorched to a brown color. In addition to this I washed it in very strong soap-suds before taking it about my own apiary.

I may have been unnecessarily cautious about spreading this disease, but I cannot underrate the amount of harm that might have come to me as well as to my neighbors who keep bees.

Had the colony referred to been my own I should have taken it away at night, poured coal-oil all over and through the hive with bees fastened in, and burned up the entire disgusting mass.

I have not a particle of friendly feeling for bee-keepers who are careless with foul-broody colonies, or those people who tell the public through the press that bee-keepers make honeycomb, fill and cap it over, and that they mix glucose in large quantities with small quantities of honey, then label and sell it for pure honey. I feel confident that a great of this could be prevented if we were more watchful, and

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would impose a penalty for harboring disease among bees, and for the other corrupt methods named.

DR. G. BOHRER.

Rice Co., Kans., July 26.

Swarming Experience—Short Crop.

I had this summer in the swarming line an experience which was entirely new to me. In two instances after a colony had swarmed and the young queen had begun to lay they swarmed again. I was present when one of the swarms issued, so I opened the hive and found one comb with a few eggs in it (200 or 300, may be), and 3 or 4 queen-cells with eggs in them. The second swarm came out at one of my out-yards and was hived by the owner of the land. I was there 3 days afterwards and opened the hive the swarm came out of, and found one comb half full of larva and eggs, and one half cell, that is not yet capped. That will answer the query in the editorial published July 21, on "Preparation for Swarming."

The honey crop in this section will be very short. White clover yielded very little honey. Alsike for the first time in my experience failed to give any crop, the bees hardly noticing it. Basswood is now in bloom, profusely so, but for the first week it failed, too; now the bees are at work on it, and have been for 5 days, but it is nearly over. Honey will surely command a good price.

GUSTAVE GROSS.

Vernon Co., Wis., July 22.

A Report from Nevada.

The outlook is bad from present weather indications, and I fear a shortage of the honey crop. It has been average up to date, and what we have secured has been first-class, mostly alfalfa. The second crop of alfalfa is late. As the weather has been hot it does not grow fast. I think the frost will catch the blossoms before they can be of much value to bee-keepers.

Churchill County has organized a bee-keepers' association.

JOHN W. LYELL.

Washoe Co., Nev., Aug. 1.

Haps and Mishaps with Bees.

I want to tell you of my haps and mishaps among the bees since putting them out of the cave last spring. I took out the same number that I put in last fall—24 in all. I had to feed a few in the latter part of the winter. After taking them out of winter quarters I united 2 colonies with others, and 2 dwindled out. This latter circumstance very much surprised me, as the hives seemed to be quite heavy. But on examination I found that the most of the frames were chock-full of pollen.

A great many of the bees died during the winter, and this left the colonies pretty weak. I began to feed, and that started brood-rearing, as they began to build up. Up to July 15 the season was cold and wet, so much so that the bees were confined to the yard almost continually. Since that time they have piled up the honey.

I am in a splendid locality on the Des Moines River, where there are good nectar-blooming plants from early spring until early fall. We have no white clover in the pastures where the

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The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a last-time, with proper usage.

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How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

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stock keep it cropped down. Sweet clover, catnip, and other blooming plants are plentiful.

The last week in June and the first two weeks in July it seemed as if the bees thought they had nothing else to do but swarm. Since July 15 I have had no swarms. What a fine thing it would be to have a strain of non-swarming bees!

I have increased from 20 colonies to 32, putting all other swarms back. The colonies are now very strong, with from 2 to 4 supers on. Those with the 4 supers are chock-full and boiling over with bees. The wind was so strong that I was afraid they would blow over if tiered up any more, so I had to take off 21 sections and replace with empty ones. Those taken off were all well filled.

It is reported in this vicinity that bees were never known to be so cross. I know that in the four years that I have kept them I have never seen mine so cross.

My friends Blunk and Carver are making a good record with their bees, I believe. "Joe" has been harping to me about fish, and the best I could do for him was to give him a clipping

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Italian Queens secured by a cross and years of careful selection from Red Clover Queens and Superior Stock obtained of W. Z. Hutchinson. I can furnish large, vigorous Untested Queens at 75 cents; after June 15, 60c. Tested Queens, \$1.00; after June 15, 75c. Write for discount on large orders.

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about a catch that was made in some Wisconsin lake. It will please the eye, but won't build up brain and muscle.

I am looking for a good yield of honey in August; I hope we will get it, at any rate.

W. IRVINE, SR.
Webster Co., Iowa, July 30.

Treatment of Robber-Bees.

When I find that there is a case of robbing in my apiary I go to the besieged colonies and throw flour on the robbers as they pass in and out. In this way I can locate them at once. I then throw wet hay over the entrance to the hives of the robber colonies, thus preventing them from going in with their load. They will worry around until they are tired out, and they will never return to rob. When a man has trouble at home he is not likely to bother his neighbors. It would be advisable to close down the entrance to the hives of the besieged colonies to a small space, or see to it that the colonies have laying queens.

West Virginia. SUBSCRIBER.

Experiences of the Season.

I have had an experience this season which will cause old, experienced beekeepers to smile, and doubtless some of them are willing to give me good advice and remedies for my so-called troubles.

I have said in previous articles that I was a small bee-keeper, and keep a few colonies partly for the pleasure of working among them, as the honey-bee and I are great friends, and it is very seldom that we have any misunderstanding.

In this section, last winter was a very hard one on bees, and the loss was great, mine being about 35 percent, which was a little below the average. I started in the spring with 15 colonies in fair condition. The spring was wet, late, and cold, and the nights have been cool up to the present time. My bees commenced to swarm June 12, and kept it up till July 23. I am hoping that they have done swarming for this year. I now have 44 colonies, and would have had many more had I not doubled all after swarms. I have had 39 swarms from my 15 colonies in the spring, several of my first or prime swarms having cast swarms.

The above is my record on swarming this season up to the present time. If any one has a better record please let us hear from you through the American Bee Journal.

I will now give the honey record: I have taken off 165 pounds of section honey, and have a number of supers nearly full, which I will take off in a few days. Some of my colonies are storing honey in large quantities, while others that seem to be equally strong are not storing any surplus honey. I have a few old colonies that have cast three swarms each, and filled a super of 28 sections. I have one swarm that filled the hive and 28 sections in 22 days after issuing from the parent colony, and in 18 days after I took off the second super of 28 full sections, and the next day they swarmed. I have another swarm, or, rather, double swarm (for two prime swarms issued at the same time and clustered in one), and the next day after hiving

them I put on a double super, or 56 sections, and they filled the hive and both supers, and cast a swarm on the 23d day after being hived. A number of my best honey-gatherers are the doubled-up after-swarms.

Bees that swarm as mine have this season can't store as much honey as those that don't swarm, and some men will ask me why I don't work for extracted honey. To such I will give the following reasons why I don't make the change: I have always worked for section honey, and I have everything fitted up for that method of manipulating my apiary. I have passed the 80th milestone, and can not expect to work among the bees many more years, and the profits won't pay the cost of making the change. If I extracted I would have to ship my honey; now I have a substantial home market for all the section honey my bees can produce, and I get nearly double per pound what I would get for extracted, and, besides, the extracting method is not an infallible law; it does not always prevent swarming. There are other methods that will prevent swarming. One is to cut out queen-cells, but, as an old bee-keeper told me a few days ago, he did it for several years and had given it up, as it was a nasty, disagreeable job, and it must be done every week, and then the bees would often steal a march on him. I know it looks out of place for a man of my age to be up in a tree 20 feet from the ground to get a swarm of bees, but as I have not lost a swarm of bees in the swarming season for four years, and no accident has happened to me, I think I will plod along in the same old rut; but if I were younger I would do differently.

We have had an abundance of white and alsike clover this year, and it is covered with honey-bees. Basswood is now in full bloom, and it is like "the hum of the bees in the apple-tree bloom." Those who work for extracted honey report large yields.

S. B. SMITH.

Millelacs Co., Minn., July 29.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

National at St. Louis.—The annual session of the National Bee-Keepers' Association for 1904 will be held in September, at St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 27 and 28 will be devoted to Association work and its interests. We expect many prominent foreign bee-keepers to be present on these days.

Sept. 29, National Day.

Sept. 30, Inspectors' Day. Twenty bee-inspectors from all over the United States and Canada are counted on to introduce and discuss "The Diseases of Bees," etc.

Mr. N. E. France will exhibit, in the Convention Hall, a large map of the United States, Canada, Cuba and Europe. Each State and Country will have a shelf attached to the map with a one-pound sample of each kind of honey produced. Many other exhibits of special interest will be shown.

We expect to see the largest gathering of bee-keepers ever held in this country. A more detailed program will appear later.

GEO. W. BRODBECK, Sec.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Missouri.—The Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet Sept. 26, in St. Louis, in the same hall to be used by the National Bee-Keepers' Association. Further particulars later. Arrangements are being made for our accommodation by C. P. Dadant, in connection with the National Association.

Wakenda, Mo. W. T. CARY, Sec.

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HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—A little new comb honey is being offered at 12@12½c per pound for the No. 1 to fancy. Extracted, 6@7 cents per pound for white, and 5@6c for amber. Beeswax, 28c per pound. **R. A. BURNETT & Co.**

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 8.—The stock of last year's comb honey is now nearly all cleaned up. The prices obtained were for fancy water-white, 12½@13½c; the new stock of same is now more plentifully offered; too early telling what the market might do in prices. For extracted is a fair demand, and I quote same as follows: Amber in barrels, 5½@5¾c; in cans, ¼c higher; water-white alfalfa in cans, 6½c; fancy white clover in barrels, 6¼@8c. Beeswax more plentiful, brings 28c. **C. H. W. WEBER.**

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—We are approaching the demand for new crop honey. There have been no receipts thus far to speak of—not enough to establish as yet. We could sell a limited amount of light comb at 15@16c. Old crop is well cleared out of this market, and we look for a good trade in honey this season.

Extracted, demand light; some small lots arriving; holding at 7c for white, and 6c for dark. Beeswax quiet at 28@30c. **H. R. WRIGHT.**

BOSTON, July 8.—Our market on honey, both comb and extracted is practically in a slumbering condition, as there is really no call whatever.

Prices remain as before quoted, but are really only nominal. **BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.**

NEW YORK, June 21.—Very little demand for comb honey. Some trade for No. 1 and fancy white, at from 12@13c, while dark and amber are almost unsalable. Extracted is in fair demand, although prices are irregular. We quote from 5@6½c, according to quality. Southern in barrels, at from 50@55c per gallon.

Beeswax more plentiful and prices are gradually declining. We quote 28@29c. **HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.**

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The supply of honey at the present time is limited, with but moderate demand. New honey is beginning to arrive. We quote our market to-day as follows: Amber extracted in barrels and cans, 5½@6½c; white clover, 6½@8c. Comb honey (demand limited), 13@14c for fancy and No. 1. Beeswax, 29c. **THE FRED W. MUTH CO.**

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8.—The receipts of comb honey are a little better and the demand is increasing. The market for the last month has been \$2.75 a case for fancy white comb honey, but look for an advance in the near future. Extracted slow sale. Beeswax moving fairly well at 30c per pound. **C. C. CLEMONS & Co.**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Some comb honey has been arriving in this market the last week, but hardly enough to fix the market price. Everything depends on the crop, which is still uncertain. Some few sales made of fancy comb at 16@17c; No. 1, 14@15c. Extracted honey arriving freely and selling at 7@8c for fancy white and 6@7c for light amber. Beeswax, 26c. We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. **WM. A. SELSER.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 12½@13c; amber, 9@11c. Extracted, white, 5½@6c; light amber, 5@5½c; amber, 4@4½c; dark amber, 3¼@3½c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 28@30c; dark, 26@27½c.

Spot stocks of amber grades are of fairly liberal volume, including some Hawaiian Island honey. The latter is rather dark, of light body and sugary flavor. It is receiving scarcely any attention. Choice water-white is not plentiful, either comb or extracted, and for this grade the market is moderately firm at the values prevailing.

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